

(2) If interstitial channels are used, adjacent channels (± 12.5 kHz) to a distance of 80.5 kilometers (50 miles).

(3) Third order intermodulation channels (± 12.5 kHz) to a distance of 32.2 kilometers (20 miles).

(4) If the proposed transmitting antenna site is located west of longitude W.93°40', and within 32.2 kilometers (20 miles) of the shoreline, and proposed use of the channels listed in § 22.1007(b), no third-order intermodulation interference would be caused to any base or mobile station using the channels between 488 and 494 MHz.

Subpart J—Required New Capabilities Pursuant to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

SOURCE: 64 FR 51717, Sept. 24, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 64 FR 51717, Sept. 24, 1999, subpart J was added, effective Dec. 23, 1999.

§ 22.1100 Purpose.

Pursuant to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), Public Law 103-414, 108 Stat. 4279 (1994) (codified as amended in sections of 18 U.S.C. and 47 U.S.C.), this subpart contains rules that require a cellular telecommunications carrier to implement certain capabilities to ensure law enforcement access to authorized communications or call-identifying information.

§ 22.1101 Scope.

The definitions included in this subpart shall be used solely for the purpose of implementing CALEA requirements.

§ 22.1102 Definitions.

Call identifying information. Call identifying information means dialing or signaling information that identifies the origin, direction, destination, or termination of each communication generated or received by a subscriber by means of any equipment, facility, or service of a telecommunications carrier. Call identifying information is "reasonably available" to a carrier if it is present at an intercept access point

and can be made available without the carrier being unduly burdened with network modifications.

Collection function. The location where lawfully authorized intercepted communications and call-identifying information is collected by a law enforcement agency (LEA).

Content of subject-initiated conference calls. Capability that permits a LEA to monitor the content of conversations by all parties connected via a conference call when the facilities under surveillance maintain a circuit connection to the call.

Dialed digit extraction. Capability that permits a LEA to receive on the call data channel digits dialed by a subject when a call is connected to another carrier's service for processing and routing.

In-band and out-of-band signaling. Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a network message that provides call identifying information (e.g., ringing, busy, call waiting signal, message light) is generated or sent by the IAP switch to a subject using the facilities under surveillance. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

Intercept Access Point (IAP). Intercept access point is a point within a carrier's system where some of the communications or call-identifying information of an intercept subject's equipment, facilities, and services are accessed.

J-STD-025. The interim standard developed by the Telecommunications Industry Association and the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions for wireline, cellular, and broadband PCS carriers. This standard defines services and features to support lawfully authorized electronic surveillance, and specifies interfaces necessary to deliver intercepted communications and call-identifying information to a LEA.

LEA. Law enforcement agency; e.g., the Federal Bureau of Investigation or a local police department.

Party hold, join, drop on conference calls. Capability that permits a LEA to identify the parties to a conference call conversation at all times.

Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information. Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a subject using the facilities under surveillance uses services that provide call identifying information, such as call forwarding, call waiting, call hold, and three-way calling. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

Timing information. Capability that permits a LEA to associate call-identifying information with the content of a call. A call-identifying message must be sent from the carrier's IAP to the LEA's Collection Function within eight seconds of receipt of that message by the IAP at least 95% of the time, and with the call event time-stamped to an accuracy of at least 200 milliseconds.

§ 22.1103 Capabilities that must be provided by a cellular telecommunications carrier.

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (b) of this section, as of June 30, 2000, a cellular telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA the assistance capability requirements of CALEA, see 47 U.S.C. 1002. A carrier may satisfy these requirements by complying with publicly available technical requirements or standards adopted by an industry association or standard-setting organization, such as J-STD-025.

(b) As of September 30, 2001, a cellular telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA communications and call-identifying information transported by packet-mode communications and the following capabilities:

- (1) Content of subject-initiated conference calls;
- (2) Party hold, join, drop on conference calls;
- (3) Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information ;
- (4) In-band and out-of-band signaling;
- (5) Timing information;
- (6) Dialed digit extraction.

PART 23—INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC RADIOCOMMUNICATION SERVICES

FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

Sec.

- 23.1 Definitions.
- 23.11 Use of radiotelephone emissions by radiotelegraph stations.
- 23.12 Use of radiotelegraph emissions by radiotelephone stations.
- 23.13 Types of emission.
- 23.14 Emission, bandwidth, modulation and transmission characteristics.
- 23.15 Emission limitations.
- 23.16 Frequency tolerances.
- 23.17 Frequency measurement.
- 23.18 Authorization of power.
- 23.19 Use of directional antennas.
- 23.20 Assignment of frequencies.
- 23.21 Communications by international control stations.
- 23.23 Use of frequencies for radiotelegraph communication within the continental United States.
- 23.24 Correspondents and points of communication.
- 23.25 Points of communication, limitations.
- 23.26 Use of transmitters.
- 23.27 Experimental research.
- 23.28 Special temporary authorization.
- 23.29 License period and expiration time.
- 23.31 Period of construction.
- 23.32 Equipment and service tests.
- 23.35 Compliance with tariff requirements.
- 23.36 Posting of license.
- 23.37 Station identification.
- 23.38 Experimental points of communication, limitations.
- 23.39 Antenna structures.
- 23.40 [Reserved]
- 23.41 Quarterly report of frequency usage.
- 23.42 License, simultaneous modification and renewal.
- 23.43 Maintenance tests of licensed stations.
- 23.44 Station inspection.
- 23.45 Operator license, posting of.
- 23.46 Operators, class required and general duties.
- 23.47 Station records.
- 23.48 Content of station records.
- 23.49 Discontinuance of operation.
- 23.50 Place of filing applications; fees and number of copies.
- 23.51 Addressed program material.
- 23.52 Mobile stations, transmission simultaneously to.
- 23.53 Addressed press and meteorological services.
- 23.54 Use of double sideband radiotelephone.
- 23.55 Equal employment opportunities.